Continued from page 6

jobs. The private sector, declining at a rate of 2.2 percent for a loss of 36,100 jobs, was responsible for the Area job loss. Job losses, occurring throughout the private sector, were primarily concentrated in Construction (20,000 jobs), Trade (6,400 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,000 jobs) and Manufacturing (3,900 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.1 percent with gains in State and Local Government (5,300 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (4,500 jobs).

Observation

Since January, the Washington Area has added 36,300 new jobs, a positive sign. However, this year's growth has been weak when compared to the recent past. For example, job growth between January and June during the past five years (1986-1991) averaged 79,300 jobs. Thus, for the first six months of this year, the Area's economy has produced 43,000 fewer new jobs than in the recent past. This year's job growth performance through the first six months represents yet another measure of the impact of the current recession on the labor market.

Job Growth in The Washington Metropolitan Area January to June 1986 to 1991

Year	January	June	Change	%Change
1986	1,925,100	1,999,500	74,400	3.9
1987	2,006,900	2,097,200	90,300	4.5
1988	2,094,300	2,184,700	90,400	4.3
1989	2,176,000	2,252,900	76,900	3.5
1990	2,206,900	2,271,600	64,700	2.9
1991	2,200,000	2,236,300	36,300	1.7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	June[b] 1991	May[c] 1991	June[d] 1990	June[b] 1991	May[c] 1991	June[d] 1990
TOTAL	**688.4**	**683.5**	**696.0**	**2,236.3**	**2,222.7**	**2,271.6**
Total Private Sector	**408.2**	**407.5**	**414.4**	**1,642.4**	**1,630.9**	**1,678.5**
Total Government	**280.2**	**276.0**	**281.6**	**593.9**	**591.8**	**593.1**
Total Goods Producing	**28.8**	**28.8**	**30.3**	**206.2**	**205.3**	**230.2**
Manufacturing	**15.4**	**15.4**	**15.7**	**84.5**	**84.2**	**88.4**
Total Durable	2.2	2.2	2.2	40.8	40.8	42.8
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	2.8	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.0	18.2	17.6
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.9	19.8	21.9
Total Non-Durable	13.2	13.2	13.5	43.7	43.4	45.6
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	4.7	4.7
Printing & Publishing	12.5	12.5	12.8	33.1	33.0	34.9
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.7	6.0
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Construction	**13.3**	**13.3**	**14.5**	**120.5**	**119.9**	**140.5**
Total Service Producing	**659.6**	**654.7**	**665.7**	**2030.1**	**2017.4**	**2041.4**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**23.7**	**23.6**	**24.3**	**108.5**	**107.7**	**109.0**
All Transportation	9.2	9.1	9.5	52.2	51.7	52.1
Railroads	4.1	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.1	5.0	5.3	46.9	46.4	46.8
Communications & Public Utilities	14.5	14.5	14.8	56.3	56.0	56.9

Continued from page 7

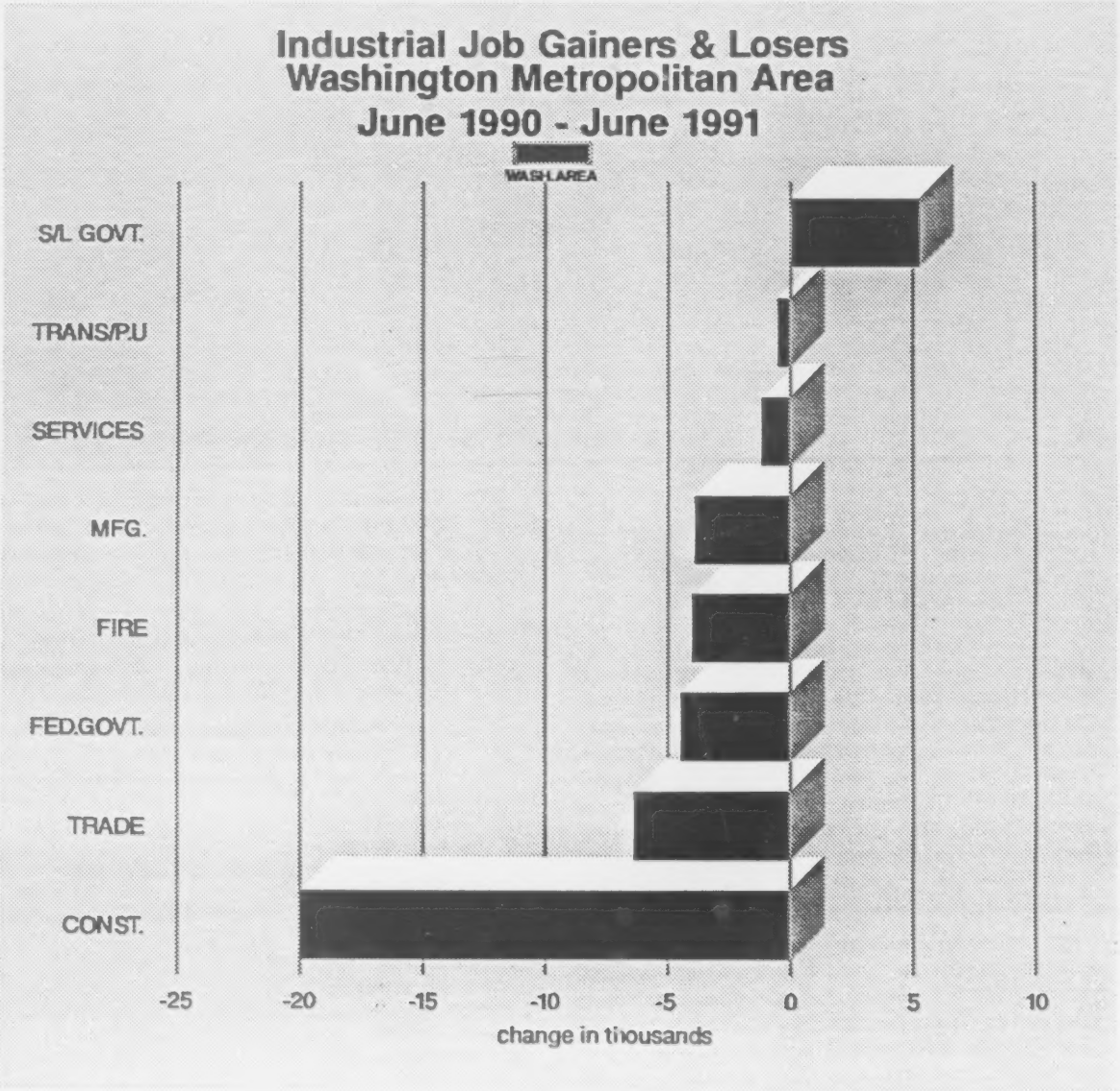
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

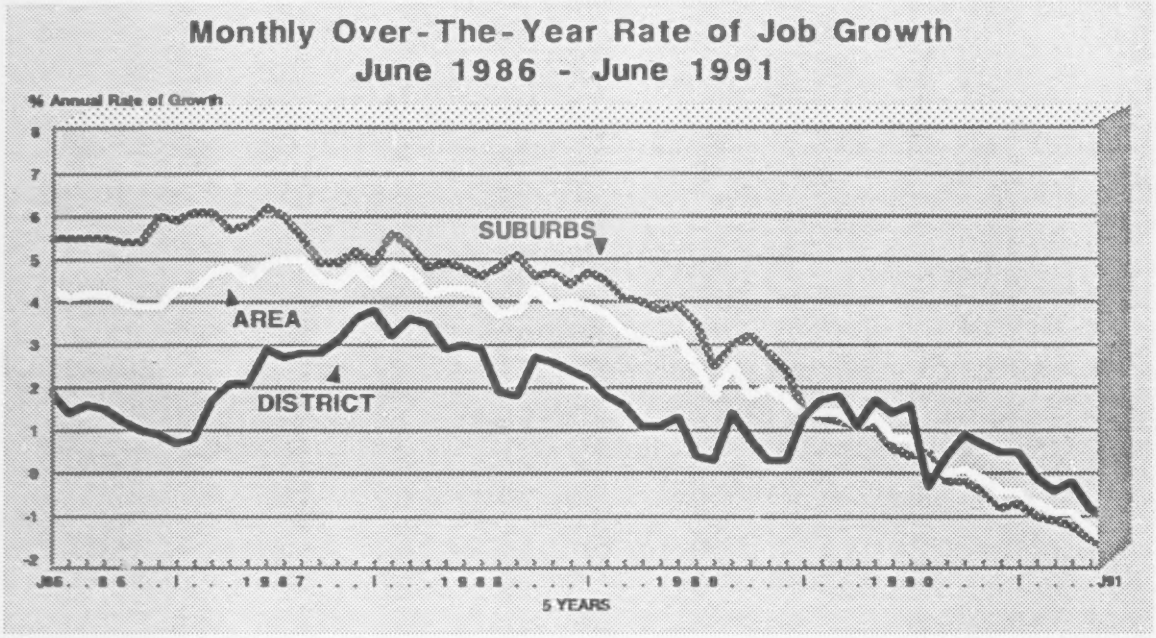
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	June[b/] 1991	May[c/] 1991	June[d/] 1990	June[b/] 1991	May[c/] 1991	June[d/] 1990
Trade	**61.0**	**60.4**	**62.7**	**431.8**	**428.4**	**438.2**
Wholesale	8.3	8.2	8.5	78.7	78.1	78.8
Retail	52.7	52.2	54.2	353.1	350.3	359.4
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	36.1	39.0
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0	50.0	50.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.4	36.1	37.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.8	28.5	29.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.6	28.3	28.7	120.2	118.6	120.4
All Other Retail	24.1	23.9	25.5	80.8	81.0	83.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**32.5**	**32.6**	**34.1**	**128.4**	**128.1**	**132.4**
Finance	15.0	15.2	16.2	58.9	58.9	61.0
Depository Institutions	8.1	8.2	9.1	39.1	39.0	40.9
Other Finance	6.9	7.0	7.1	19.8	19.9	20.1
Insurance	8.0	8.0	8.1	28.5	28.5	28.2
Real Estate	9.5	9.4	9.8	41.0	40.7	43.2
Services	**262.2**	**262.1**	**263.0**	**767.5**	**761.4**	**768.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	18.0	18.2	17.7	41.0	40.5	39.4
Personal Services	3.2	3.3	3.4	22.5	22.7	22.6
Business Services	38.6	38.9	40.2	182.5	182.0	184.4
Service to Buildings	13.2	13.3	14.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	7.5	7.8	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.0	6.0	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	11.9	11.8	11.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.9	37.8	39.0	119.7	119.3	119.1
Legal Services	31.2	30.2	30.9	42.1	40.8	41.7
Educational Services	30.4	31.5	31.5	43.4	45.2	42.3
Social Services	13.2	13.1	12.9	37.6	37.5	35.6
Membership Organizations	34.9	34.7	34.2	63.6	63.2	62.6
Engineering/Management Ser.	44.5	44.2	44.8	145.9	145.2	149.9
All Other Services	10.3	10.2	10.4	69.2	65.0	71.1
Government	**280.2**	**276.0**	**281.6**	**593.9**	**591.8**	**593.1**
Federal Government	223.5	219.0	224.6	366.8	361.1	371.3
State & Local Government	56.7	57.0	57.0	227.1	230.7	221.8
State Government	51.9	52.2	52.2	78.9	80.9	78.2
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	148.2	149.8	143.6
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.


Industrial Job Gainers & Losers
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1990 - June 1991
WASH.AREA
S/L GOVT.
TRANS/P.U
SERVICES
MFG.
FIRE
FED.GOVT.
TRADE
CONST.
-25
-20
-15
-10
-5
0
5
10
change in thousands



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (June 1986 to June 1991), the Washington Area created new jobs at a rate of 2.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.0 percent in August 1987 to a net loss of 1.6 percent in June 1991. **This marked the eighth consecutive month that the Washington Area recorded an over-the-year job loss.** This June's measurement was down from a 0.8 percent increase reported in June 1990.

For the tenth consecutive month, the suburban economy recorded an over-the-year job loss. The June loss represented a job decline of 1.8 percent from a year earlier. This suburban loss was down from the yearly growth of 0.4 percent reported in June 1990. In the District, the number of jobs decreased over the year by 1.1 percent and represents the fifth consecutive over-the-year drop. The loss of District jobs this year compares to a growth of 1.6 percent reported in the same month a year ago.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from a peak gain during the past five years of 101,300 new jobs created between July 1986 and July 1987, to a loss of 35,300 jobs between June 1990 and this past June. Over the past year, 27,700 jobs were lost by the suburban economy, while the District lost 7,600 jobs.

The U.S. economy for the sixth month lost jobs over the year. The U.S. loss was slightly larger than local losses (a 1.8 percent decline for the U.S. economy and a 1.6 percent decline for the Washington Area).

Profile of Job Growth Rates
June 1986 to June 1991

The Area	
Average 60 months	2.8%
High, August 1987	5.0%
Low, June 1991	-1.6%
1-year ago	0.8%
Last month	-1.3%
Current month	-1.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	3.4%
High, July 1987	6.2%
Low, June 1991	-1.8%
1-year ago	0.4%
Last month	-1.5%
Current month	-1.8%
The District	
Average 60 months	1.6%
High, December 1987	3.8%
Low, June 1991	-1.1%
1-year ago	1.6%
Last month	-0.9%
Current month	-1.1%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1989-1990

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In May 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 271 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area May jobless rate was up 0.5 percentage point to 4.5 percent. This was the forty-second lowest jobless rate of the 271 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.1 percent. This represents a 1.4 percentage point increase since May 1990.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 4.5 percent was the fifth lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

In May, the Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 0.4 percentage point rise in their jobless rate, climbing from 6.2 percent to 6.6 percent. The Baltimore rate was up 2.5 percentage points over the year. The Baltimore area had the thirty-first highest rate among the 40 selected areas tracked in the *Area Labor Summary*.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported that their May jobless rate rose from 4.7 percent in April to 5.1 percent in May. Over the year, the rate was up 0.3 of a percentage point.

Their neighbor, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport May's jobless rate remained relatively unchanged at 5.6 percent. A year ago, the rate was 4.5 percent.

As in April, of the 40 selected areas, two Arizona areas—Tucson and Phoenix reported the lowest jobless rates, those being 2.8 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Besides the Washington Area, jobless rates between 4.0 percent and 4.9 percent were reported in 9 other large metropolitan areas.

There were 12 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent. There were 10 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent, 1 large metropolitan area with a rate between 7.0 and 7.9 percent and 4 large metropolitan areas with rates between 8.0 and 8.9 percent. Detroit, at 9.1 percent, was the only area recording a rate above 9.0 percent. For the second time in many months there was no double-digit major metropolitan area in the country.

Of the 271 metropolitan areas for which May data are available, 153 had over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rates. A total of 47 areas had jobless rates of 8 percent or higher, while 67 had rates of 5 percent or below.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Statistical Areas

MSA	May 1991*	May 1990
1. Tucson, AR	2.8	4.2
2. Phoenix, AR	3.7	4.5
3. Columbus, OH	4.0	4.4
4. Indianapolis, IN	4.4	3.7
5. Washington, D.C.	**4.5**	**3.1**
6. San Francisco, CA	4.5	3.3
7. Portland, OR	4.6	3.9
8. Seattle, WA	4.6	3.3
9. Cleveland, OH	4.6	4.8
10. Hartford, CT	4.8	4.5
11. Milwaukee, WI	4.8	4.0
12. Dayton, OH	4.8	5.3
13. Denver, CO	5.0	4.6
14. Nashville, TN	5.1	4.0
15. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	5.1	4.2
16. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	5.1	4.8
17. Houston, TX	5.5	5.2
18. Oakland, CA	5.6	4.1
19. Norflk-Virg'ia Bch-Newprt, VA	5.6	4.5
20. Memphis, TN	5.7	4.7
21. Atlanta, GA	5.7	4.5
22. Kansas City, MO	5.7	4.3
23. Dallas, TX	5.7	5.2
24. Chicago, IL	5.9	5.4
25. Oklahoma City, OK	6.0	5.1
26. New Orleans, LA	6.0	5.7
27. Montgomery, AL	6.2	5.8
28. Pittsburgh, PA	6.3	4.4
29. San Diego, CA	6.4	4.4
30. Louisville, KY	6.5	4.8
31. Baltimore, MD	6.6	4.1
32. St. Louis, MO	6.6	5.0
33. Newark, NJ	6.8	5.1
34. Buffalo, NY	6.9	4.5
35. Philadelphia, PA	7.1	4.2
36. Boston, MA	8.1	4.4
37. New York, NY	8.3	6.3
38. Los Angeles, CA	8.4	5.4
39. Miami, FL	8.8	6.2
40. Detroit, MI	9.1	7.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May unemployment rate of 8.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the sixth highest jobless rate in the Country. This was twelve notches above the position held in April.

Maryland's rate rose 0.2 percentage point, rising from 5.6 percent to 5.8 percent. Maryland's rate has been improving as of recent, however, it is still 2.0 percentage points higher than May a year ago. Among the 51 jurisdictions, from highest to the lowest, Maryland ranked thirty-fourth in May compared to thirty-sixth in April and thirty-ninth in March.

Virginia's rate rose 0.1 percentage point, rising from 5.4 percent to 5.5 percent. A year ago, Virginia's rate was 4.0 percent. Virginia ranked thirty-eighth among the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year increases in their unemployment rates of 1 percentage point or more. The largest increases took place in Maine and Massachusetts—both up 4.1 percentage points. Arizona, with a drop of 1.1 percentage points, was the only state to report an unemployment decrease of at least 1 percentage point.

Six states and the District of Columbia had May 1991 unemployment rates of 8 percent or above, compared with none a year earlier. Massachusetts, at 9.2 percent, and Michigan, at 9.0 percent, experienced the highest unemployment rates. Nine states had jobless rates of 5 percent or below in May 1991, down from 24 states a year earlier. Nebraska (2.6 percent) and Hawaii (2.8 percent) continued to have the lowest rates, as has been the case since July.

Cities

In comparison with the 26 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 8.2 percent) held the eighteenth position. This was four notches above the April position when it was fourteenth. In May, the average unemployment rate for the 27 cities was 7.4 percent, compared to 6.1 percent last May.

Only ten cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in Phoenix at 3.8 percent, followed by Columbus—4.2 percent, Indianapolis—4.8 percent and Seattle—4.9 percent. This is the first time in many a year that the San Francisco rate was at 5.0 percent.

Baltimore's rate rose 0.9 point to 9.5 percent. The 9.5 percent is 3.0 percentage points higher than the 6.5 percent recorded a year ago. In May, Baltimore had the fourth highest rate of the 27 selected cities.

For nine consecutive months, Newark has been a double-digit unemployment rate city. Newark's rate at 12.6 percent was up 0.7 percentage point over the month and up 2.7 percentage points over the year. In February, March and April, Newark held the twenty-sixth position. In May, Newark had the highest rate of the selected cities and held the twenty-seventh position.

Detroit's jobless rate fell from 13.8 percent in April to 12.5 percent in May. Detroit's May rate is 1.3 percentage points lower than April, but 2.4 percentage points higher than May a year ago. Detroit exchanged positions with Newark and held the twenty-sixth position among the 27 selected cities.

Of the 27 selected central cities, only four reported decreases in joblessness and twenty three reported increases in joblessness over the year. These numbers are identical to April. The largest over-the-year decreases were in Phoenix and Hartford, 0.8 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. Five of the twenty-seven selected cities reported over-the-year increases in joblessness of 3.0 percent and above. Boston led the way with a 4.1 percent increase. This was followed by Philadelphia—3.6 percent, Los Angeles—3.3 percent, Miami—3.1 percent and Baltimore—3.0 percent.

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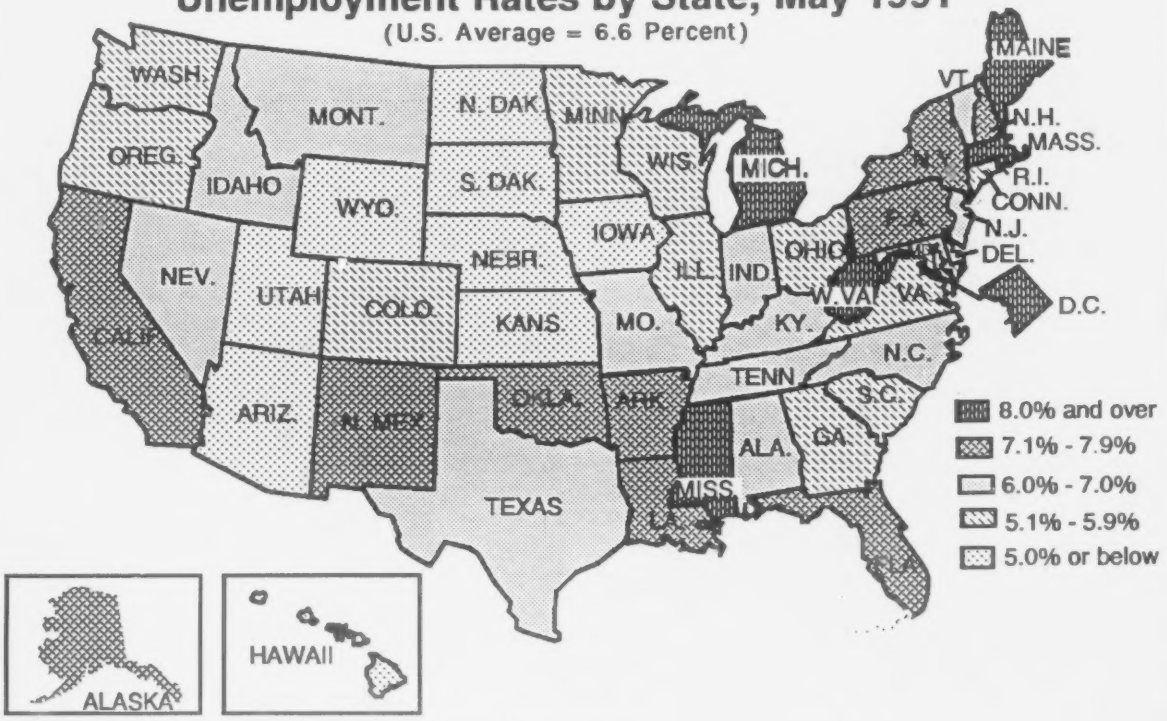
Unemployment Rates by State, May 1991

(U.S. Average = 6.6 Percent)



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	May	
	1991	1990
1. Phoenix, AR	3.8	4.6
2. Columbus, OH	4.2	4.6
3. Indianapolis, IN	4.8	4.0
4. Seattle, WA	4.9	3.6
5. San Francisco, CA	5.0	3.9
6. Pittsburgh, PA	5.8	4.3
7. Denver, CO	5.8	5.3
8. Memphis, TN	5.9	4.9
9. Houston, TX	5.9	5.7
10. Milwaukee, WI	6.0	5.2
11. New Orleans, LA	6.2	6.0
12. San Diego, CA	6.4	4.4
13. Dallas, TX	6.6	6.1
14. Chicago, IL	7.2	7.0
15. Cleveland, OH	7.2	7.6
16. Atlanta, GA	7.9	6.5
17. Hartford, CT	8.1	8.8
18. District of Columbia	**8.2**	**6.6**
19. Boston, MA	8.9	4.8
20. New York, NY	8.9	6.9
21. Philadelphia, PA	9.1	5.5
22. Los Angeles, CA	9.4	6.1
23. St. Louis, MO	9.5	7.3
24. Baltimore, MD	9.5	6.5
25. Miami, FL	10.8	7.7
26. Detroit, MI	12.5	10.1
27. Newark, NJ	12.6	9.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates

Annual Status of the Area's Labor Force—1990

Annual average unemployment in 1990 was 3.4 percent in the Washington Metropolitan Area. In the District, unemployment for the year averaged 6.6 percent and in the suburbs 2.9 percent. The annual average for the United States was 5.5 percent.

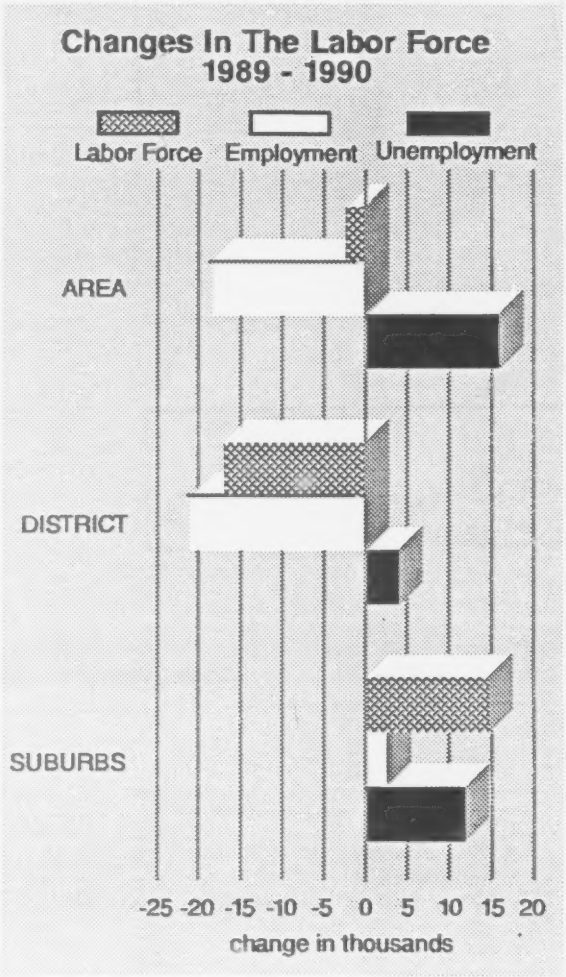
These measurements of unemployment reflect a year that saw the start of a national and a local recession. During the first six months of the year, local unemployment was relatively low, averaging 3.0 percent in the Area, 6.6 percent in the District and 2.5 percent in the suburbs. During the last six months, the averages increased to 3.8 percent in the Area, 7.0 percent in the District and 3.3 in the suburbs.

These annual averages are from the statistical time series: "Local Area Unemployment Statistics." The estimates are produced by the Department of Employment Services in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, The Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Changes in Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment: 1989 to 1990

During 1990, the Washington Area labor supply recorded a small decline of 2,400 workers in a labor force of 2.2 million workers. The Washington suburbs, however, actually added 14,600 new workers. All of the loss in the labor supply occurred in the District. The District's labor force dropped from 315,000 workers in 1989 to 298,000 in 1990, a loss of 17,000 workers, or 5.4 percent. This decline in the City's labor supply probably represents two factors: First, a decline in the size of the working-age population and second, a decrease in labor force participation. Unemployed workers traditionally become discouraged during recessions and stop actively looking for work.

The number of Area residents with jobs also declined during the year falling from 2,152,800 to 2,134,400, a decrease of 18,400 jobholders, or a decline of nearly one percent. Mirroring the labor force change, jobholding by suburbanites increased slightly by 2,600 (0.1 percent). But this suburban increase was offset by a relatively large loss of 21,000 jobs held by people living in the District—a decline in employment of 7.0 percent.



As a result of labor force and employment changes, the Area's roster for unemployment increased over the year by 15,900 or a significant 26.7 percent. Unlike changes in the labor supply and employment, however, most of the increase in Area unemployment (75 percent) occurred among persons living in the suburbs. Of the 15,900 increase in Area jobless workers, 11,900 were suburbanites and only 4,000 were District residents.

The 3.4 percent annual unemployment rate for the Washington Area was the highest annual rate in four years, not since 1986, when the annual rate was also 3.4 percent. The 6.6 percent rate recorded in the District was also the highest annual rate since 1986, when the rate averaged 7.7 percent.

Changes In The Unemployment Rates of Different Worker Groups[1]

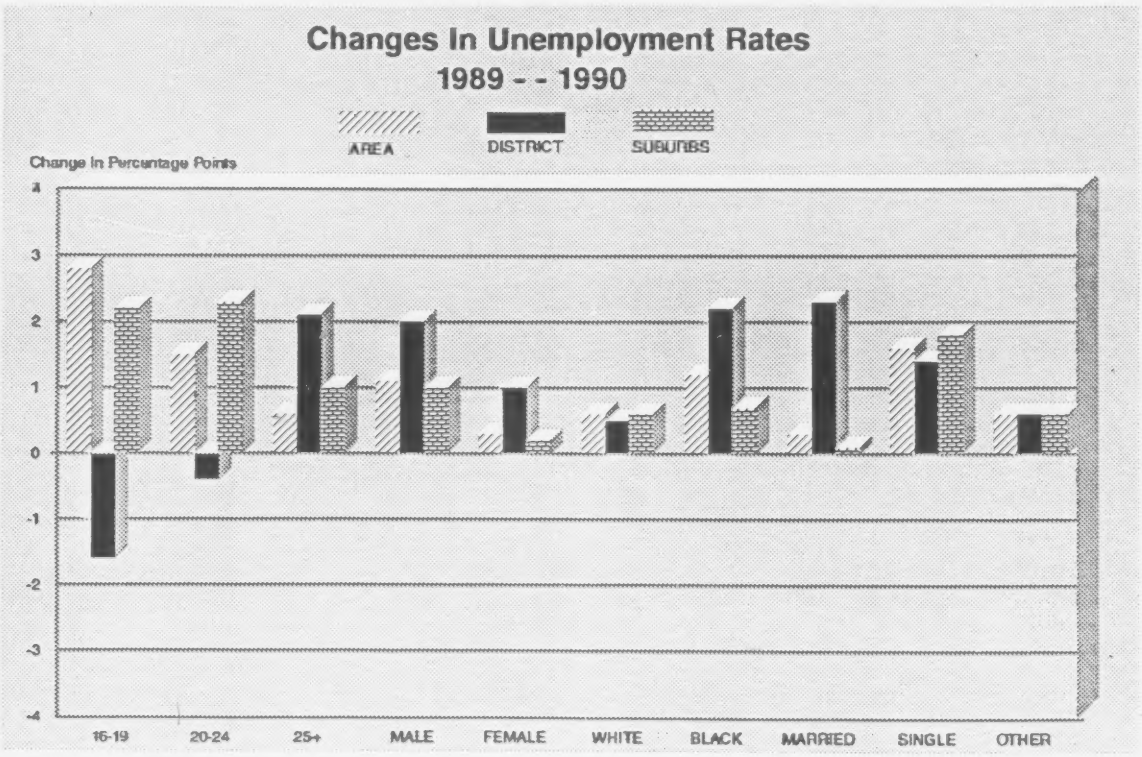
In the Washington Area, the early stages of the recession caused the unemployment rates for young workers to increase the most. Among teenagers (16-19), the unemployment rate increased 2.8 percentage points from 1989 to 1990 and measured 12.6 percent for the year. Among young adults (20-24) the over-the-year increase in the rate was 1.5 percentage points with the 1990 average recorded at 4.5 percent. For prime age workers 25 years old and above, the increase in the rate was only a modest six-tenths of a point, with the final unemployment rate for the year measuring a low 2.5 percent.

The statistics for the suburbs were a mirror image of rate changes in the Area. The case in the District was completely different. The onset of the recession in the District impacted prime-age workers (25+), whose rate jumped from 3.8 percent in 1989 to 5.9 percent in 1990, an increase of 2.1 percentage points. In contrast, unemployment rates for both teenagers and young adults in the District actually declined during the year.

[1]Data on the characteristics of the unemployed are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS), both published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment* (BLS Bulletin 2381) and other unpublished CPS data. Suburban data was derived by the LMIR staff from the BLS CPS data.

Although unemployment rates throughout the Area for both males and females increased over the year, the impact of the recession on the unemployment rates for males was more extensive. Unemployment rates for men increased 1.1 percentage points in the Area, 2.1 points in the District and 1.0 point in the suburbs. Among women the largest increase in the unemployment rate occurred in the District where females saw their rate increase by a full percentage point.

The negative job market impacts from the recession were most noticeable in black unemployment rates. However, the rate for white workers also rose about



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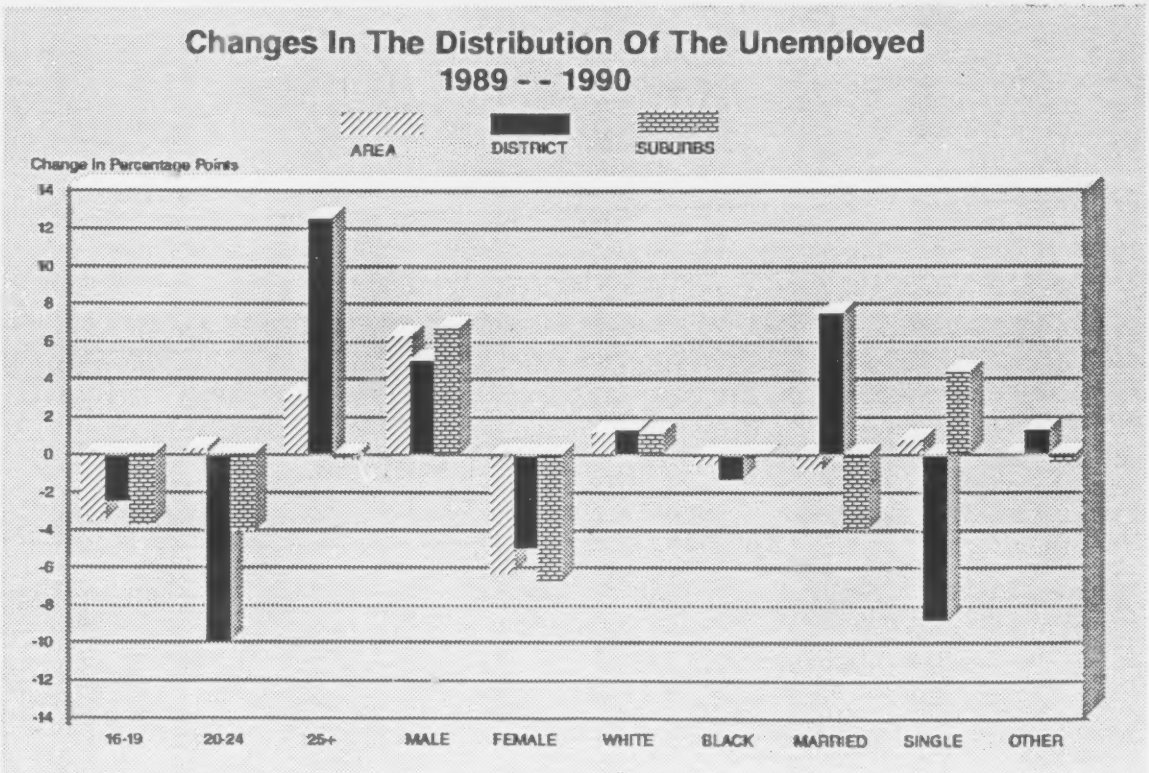
half a point in all local jurisdictions over the year. In the District, the unemployment rate for blacks rose by 2.2 percentage points to average 8.9 percent for the year. In the suburbs, the increase in the black rate was only seven-tenths of a percent, just slightly more than the six-tenths for white suburban workers. The overall 1990 unemployment rate for suburban blacks was 4.7 percent vs. 2.6 for white workers and, in the Area, 6.3 percent for black vs. 2.6 for whites.

As is generally the case, unemployment rates for single workers were high, measuring 6.3 percent for the Area, 8.2 percent in the District and 5.8 percent in the suburbs. In both the Area and the suburbs, the over-the-year change was largest among single workers. In the District, however, the unemployment rate of married workers rose the most—2.3 percentage points vs. 1.4 percent for singles and six-tenths for divorced and separated workers.

Profile of Unemployed Workers

In 1990, adult workers (25+) comprised the largest proportion of all unemployed workers, representing nearly 61 percent of the jobless workers in the Area, 75 percent in the District and nearly 56 percent in the suburbs. This represents a 3.2 percentage point increase from 1989 in the Area and 12.5 points in the District. In the suburbs, however, adult workers as a proportion of all jobless workers actually declined over the year by about three-tenths of a point. The proportion of teenagers among all unemployed workers actually declined in all jurisdictions between 1989 and 1990, by 3.4 percentage points in the Area, 2.5 points in the District and 3.8 points in the suburbs. Only in the suburbs did the proportion of young adults 20-24 years old increase—by 4 percentage points. Thus, the recession increased the proportion of adults on unemployment rolls in the District and young adults in the suburbs.

In 1989, females comprised nearly 51 percent of the unemployed in the Area. In 1990, the male/female relationship reversed and men comprised nearly 55 percent of all jobless workers. The proportion of females among the unemployed dropped over the year by 6.3 percentage points while the proportion of males increased by 6.3 percentage points. In the District during 1989 half the unemployed were men and half were women. In 1990, 55 percent of the jobless were men and 45 percent were women. In the



suburbs, the proportion of males in the unemployment pool increased 6.7 percentage points and the proportion of females declined by a like proportion. Thus, negative changes occurring in the labor market in 1990 tended to increase the representation of males among the jobless.

Similarly, 1990 labor market changes tended to increase the proportion of white workers among people in jobless lines, even in the District. Although black workers comprise about 80 percent of the District's unemployed, the representation of white District workers rose from about 18.8 percent of all the jobless in 1989 to an even 20 percent in 1990. In the suburbs, black workers comprised 27.9 percent of the unemployed in 1989 and 27.8 percent in 1990, a small decrease of a tenth of a point. In the suburbs, the proportion of whites on the unemployment rolls increased 1.1 percentage points to nearly 69 percent of all unemployed suburbanites.

Across the Washington Area, single workers in 1990 tended to be most representative among persons in the unemployment pools, comprising nearly 57 percent of all the unemployed in the Washington Area, 60 percent in the District and nearly 57 percent in the suburbs. Over the year, the proportion of singles in the suburban unemployment pool increased by 4.4 percentage points. In the District, however, the proportion of singles decreased over the year by nearly 9 percentage points. This decline of singles in the District reflects the 7.5 percentage point increase of married workers on the unemployment rolls. Thus in the District, changes in 1990 affected primarily married workers, while in the suburbs the impact was primarily on single workers.

Observations

The onset of the recession in July of 1990 seems to have had a different character in the District and the suburbs. In the District, there were significant employment declines, but the increase in the unemployment rolls was much less than the employment loss. This could simply reflect the relocation of some residents from the City. It also indicates that some job losers probably stopped looking for work and were, thus, not counted among the officially unemployed. In the suburbs, employment grew in 1990, however, it was very small and too insignificant to absorb the new workers who joined the job market. These new workers continued, however, to seek employment. Thus, the pool of unemployed suburbanites grew rapidly last year.

As a result, unemployment rates for teenagers and young adults living in the suburbs increased significantly in 1990. At the same time there was also a smaller increase in the unemployment rate for prime-age workers. In the District, the unemployment rates of teenagers and young adults declined, while a significant increase occurred in the unemployment rate of prime-age workers. In both the District and the suburbs, unemployment among males increased more than among females. Similarly, unemployment rose among black workers more extensively than among white workers. Joblessness among single workers increased in both the District and the suburbs, but the increase among married workers in the District was much more extensive than the small gain that occurred among married suburbanites. Among divorced and separated people, unemployment increased by about the same proportion in both the District and its suburbs

As a result of the start of the recession, there were also important changes in the make-up of people in the unemployment lines. Proportionately, there were fewer teenagers among the unemployed in both the District and the suburbs in 1990 than in 1989. The picture for young adults, however, was different. In 1990, there were many more people ages 20-24 among the suburban unemployed than in the previous year. In the District the case was just the opposite, there were a lot fewer young adults. On the other hand, the proportion of prime-age workers on the District's unemployment register in 1990 increased significantly. In both the District and the suburbs, the over-the-year change resulted in more males being in the unemployment lines. One of the largest differences between the City and the suburbs was the substantial increase in the proportion of unemployed married workers in the District and a corresponding decrease in unemployed single workers. By contrast, the suburbs added relatively more single workers to the unemployment rolls in 1990.

Thus in the District, unemployment resulting from the early stages of the recession seems to have affected mostly adults, males, blacks and married workers. In the suburbs, the workers affected tended to be young, single, white and male.

NOTICE: Monthly labor force statistics for the District and the Washington Metropolitan Area for the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 have been re-benchmarked. Persons wishing to receive copies of the re-benchmarked series should call (202) 639-1642.

Labor Force Status
Washington Area, The District & The Suburbs
Annual Averages: 1989 & 1990
(in thousands)

The Area:

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1989	2212.2	2152.8	59.5	2.7
1990	2209.8	2134.4	75.4	3.4

The District:

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1989	315.0	299.0	16.0	5.0
1990	298.0	278.0	20.0	6.6

The Suburbs:

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1989	1897.2	1853.8	43.5	2.3
1990	1911.8	1856.4	55.4	2.9

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program. D.C. Department of Employment Services, The Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and The Virginia Employment Commission.

Unemployment Rates of Selected Groups
The Washington Area, The District & The Suburbs
1989-1990
(percent of the labor force)

	Area		District		Suburbs	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Age:						
16-19	12.6	15.4	19.3	17.7	12.4	14.6
20-24	4.5	6.0	10.0	9.6	3.4	5.7
25+	1.9	2.5	3.8	5.9	1.6	2.6
Sex:						
Males	2.5	3.6	5.1	7.1	2.1	3.1
Females	3.0	3.3	4.9	5.9	2.6	2.8
Race:						
White	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.6
Black	5.1	6.3	6.7	8.9	4.0	4.7
Marital Status:						
Married	1.6	1.9	2.4	4.7	1.6	1.7
Single	4.7	6.3	6.8	8.2	4.0	5.8
Other	2.5	3.1	4.6	5.2	2.1	2.7

SOURCE: Current Population Survey. Published and unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Suburban estimates derived by LMIR.

The Distribution of Selected Groups Among the Unemployed
The Washington Area, The District & The Suburbs
1989-1990
(percent of the unemployed)

	Area		District		Suburbs	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Age:						
16-19	23.7	20.3	12.5	10.0	27.9	24.1
20-24	18.6	18.9	25.0	15.0	16.3	20.4
25+	57.6	60.8	62.5	75.0	55.8	55.6
Sex:						
Males	49.2	55.4	50.0	55.0	48.8	55.6
Females	50.8	44.6	50.0	45.0	51.2	44.4
Race:						
White	54.2	55.4	18.8	20.0	67.4	68.5
Black	42.4	41.9	81.2	80.0	27.9	27.8
Marital Status:						
Married	30.5	29.7	12.5	20.0	37.2	33.3
Single	55.9	56.8	68.8	60.0	51.2	55.6
Other	13.6	13.5	18.7	20.0	11.6	11.1

SOURCE: Current Population Survey. Published and unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Suburban estimates derived by LMIR.

Unemployment Insurance Activities—June 1991

Unemployment insurance initial claims for benefits totalled 3,340 in June 1991 compared to 3,790 in May—a 12 percent drop. This represents the second month in succession in the last six months that the number of claims has dropped. The average monthly number of claims in the April-June quarter is 3,710, compared to 4,420 in the January-March quarter of this year. Compared to June of 1990 the current claimsload increased only slightly (3.5 percent).

The number of weeks of unemployment insurance claimed and the number compensated reached 51,520 and 53,085, respectively, this month. As was the case with initial claims, these measures also dropped from last month, although about half the percentage amount. Like initial claims they also dropped two months in succession within the last six months. Compared to June of 1990, both these measures rose more than fifty percent.

The $11.5 million benefit outlay was also down from last month—4 percent. It is the second lowest monthly payout this year, with February being the low point. This new low is still seventy percent higher than June of last year.

This year-to-date and second quarter workload activity indicated the extent to which 1991 has been the watershead year within the last four years. Weeks compensated have risen 58 percent above the highest level (1990) of the last three years in the January-June experience and 66 percent above the 1989 peak for the second quarter. The six-month benefit outlay ($71.1 million) in 1991 represents an over-the-year increase that is nearly as large as the total outlay in the first six months of 1988. A similar picture is painted by the second quarter payout data. These are reflections of the depths of the economic downturn which began in the middle of 1990 and continues until now.

The accompanying tables detail this analysis.

Weeks Compensated, Total, and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
Quarter and Semi-Annual Periods
District of Columbia
1988-1991

	JANUARY-JUNE				CHANGE		
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Weeks Compensated	205,752	208,710	209,313	331,069	+2,958	+603	+121,756
Total Outlay	$37,542,182	$40,832,698	$42,383,863	$71,091,171	+$3,290,516	+$1,751,165	+$28,707,308
Avg. Weekly Benefits	$182.46	$195.64	$207.76	$214.73	+$13.18	+12.12	+$6.97

	APRIL-JUNE				CHANGE		
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Weeks Compensated	97,375	101,968	100,799	169,365	+4,593	-1,1694	+68,566
Total Outlay	$17,973,153	$20,258,772	$20,756,910	$36,539,956	+$2,285,619	+$498,138	+$15,783,046
Avg. Weekly Benefits	$184.58	$198.68	$205.75	$215.75	+$14.10	+$7.24	+$9.83

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1991

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	% Change From May 1991	% Change From June 1990
State UI Program[a/]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,228	3,681	3,113	-12.3	+3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	49,303	51,672	32,024	-4.6	+54.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	50,794	52,906	30,806	-4.0	+64.9
Total Benefits Paid	$11,016,259	$11,424,547	$6,362,612	-3.6	+73.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$216.88	$215.94	$206.54	+0.4	+5.0
Number of First Payments	2,078	2,458	1,694	-15.5	+22.7
Number of Final Payments	1,347	1,333	806	+1.1	+67.1
Total Beneficiaries	14,425	14,717	8,906	-2.0	+62.0
Federal Program[b/]					
Initial Claims Taken	75	77	83	-2.6	-9.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,970	2,108	1,496	-6.5	+31.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,091	2,268	1,512	-7.8	+38.3
Total Benefits Paid	$474,512	$511,101	$350,485	-7.2	+35.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$226.93	$225.35	$231.80	+0.7	-2.1
Number of First Payments	98	102	73	-3.9	+34.2
Number of Final Payments	62	75	47	-17.3	+31.9
Total Beneficiaries	577	602	434	-4.2	+32.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c/]					
Initial Claims Taken	39	30	32	+30.1	+21.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	248	271	311	-8.5	-20.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	200	227	268	-11.9	-25.4
Total Benefits Paid	$42,200	$47,088	$56,960	-10.4	-25.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$211.00	$207.44	$212.54	+1.7	-0.7
Number of First Payments	12	20	26	-40.0	-53.8
Number of Final Payments	13	16	11	-18.8	+18.2
Total Beneficiaries	60	69	82	-13.0	-26.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,342	3,788	3,228	-11.8	+3.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	51,521	54,051	33,831	-4.7	+52.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	53,085	55,401	32,586	-4.2	+62.9
Total Benefits Paid	$11,532,971	$11,982,736	$6,770,057	-3.8	+70.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$217.25	$216.29	$207.76	+0.4	+4.6
Number of First Payments	2,188	2,580	1,793	-15.2	+22.0
Number of Final Payments	1,422	1,424	864	-0.1	+64.6
Total Beneficiaries	15,062	15,388	9,422	-2.1	+59.9

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for June 1991 increased $18.19. Average Weekly Hours increased 1.1 hours, as Average Hourly Earnings rose 10 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products' weekly earnings increased $53.48, while weekly hours rose by 3 hours and hourly earnings increased 37 cents due to overtime. Other Durable Goods also had overtime which caused weekly earnings, weekly hours and hourly earnings to rise by $12.76, .3 hour and 21 cents, respectively.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, overtime was worked throughout the industries. Printing and Publishing had a drop in weekly hours of 19 cents due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Food and Kindred Products reflects the largest increase in hourly earnings of 35 cents and Other Durable Goods had the largest increase in weekly earnings, $31.54 and weekly hours 2.1 hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1991

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Total Manufacturing	516.38	498.19	490.46	39.6	38.5	39.3	13.04	12.94	12.48
Durable Goods	542.30	524.59	521.30	42.5	41.8	42.8	12.76	12.55	12.18
Stone Clay & Glass Products	564.77	511.29	554.18	44.4	41.4	48.4	12.72	12.35	11.45
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	497.12	490.59	481.80	41.6	41.4	42.3	11.95	11.85	11.39
Other Durable Goods	553.32	540.56	527.93	42.4	42.1	41.8	13.05	12.84	12.63
Non-Durable Goods	498.38	477.83	464.46	37.5	35.9	36.4	13.29	13.31	12.76
Food & Kindred Products	498.54	483.20	445.00	40.4	40.3	42.1	12.34	11.99	10.57
Printing & Publishing	521.54	504.56	484.04	35.6	34.0	34.5	14.65	14.84	14.03
Other Non-Durable Goods	416.66	385.12	396.74	42.3	40.2	41.5	9.85	9.58	9.56

Total Production Workers	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
	38,600	38,200	41,400

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